UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/824,388	04/14/2004	Akira Hasuike	488-028	6392

47888 7590 05/12/2009
HEDMAN & COSTIGAN P.C.
1185 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS
NEW YORK, NY 10036

EXAMINER	
RICE, ELISA M	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2624	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
05/12/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/824,388	HASUIKE, AKIRA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ELISA M. RICE	2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *2/3/2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *49-68* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *49-60 and 62-68* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *61* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *See Continuation Sheet*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Continuation of Attachment(s) 3). Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08), Paper No(s)/Mail Date :7/24/2008, 6/30/2008, 12/06/2007.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's amendments filed on 2/3/2009 have been received and entered. Claims 49-67 are currently pending.

Response to Arguments

The present set of claims is consistent with the invention defined by the original claims as the newly presented claims simply track the original claims. Examiner accordingly withdraws the non-compliance objection. In regards to Applicant's argument that the Brown patent does not disclose the steps of: (a) dividing the image into a plurality of areas; (b) determining each divided image in accordance with a relative position between the image and the display region of the viewer; (c) setting a predetermined number of frame elements on the viewer including fitting the divided image into each frame element; (d) when an image is to be moved, calculating the coordinates of the origin of each frame element to be moved and (f) implementing the relative movement of the image in the display region," it should be noted that the *Piersol, not Brown*, is relied upon to teach (e) setting a predetermined number of frame elements on the viewer including fitting the divided image into each frame element; (d) when an image is to be moved, calculating the coordinates of the origin of each frame element to be moved and (f) implementing the relative movement of the image in the display region. Applicant is directed to the Office Action below which details where each of these

limitations is found in the respective references. Brown et al. discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region. While the combination of Brown and Piersol provides a low resolution image as a stand in for a selectable portion of a much larger resolution image and the end result is that the prior art must maintain two different resolution images, it is noted that, as presently claimed, claim 49 does not require that the user be able to view the entire high resolution image at one viewing.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 49-54, 56-61, 67 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brown et. al. (US 2002/0051583) in view of Piersol (US 5745910 A).

Regarding claim 49, Brown discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region of a viewer from a server and displaying said image

on said viewer, comprising: downloading an image to a viewer; dividing said image into a plurality of areas, so that each divided image may be transmittable from said server ("the whole image is divided into one or more image tile components", Brown, paragraph 41) determining each divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer in accordance with a relative position between said image and said display region of said viewer ("the selected portion of the image 400 this being, in effect, a mapping to the display coordinates traced", Brown, paragraph 58) and enabling the corresponding divided image to be preferentially transmitted from said server("the server 750 at step 904 receives the request relating to the first set of blocks 500", Brown, paragraph 63, "Those corresponding blocks are then transmitted at step 908 by the server 750 to the computer module 701.", Brown, paragraph 63),

However, Piersol teaches setting a predetermined number of frame elements on said viewer, said frame elements corresponding to the display region to fit and display the divided images contained within a limited range of image area in a predetermined positional relation to the display region of said viewer, including the divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer, the divided image at corresponding position being fitted into each frame element and displayed, determining each divided image leaves away from the display region of said viewer along with the relative movement of the image to release the fitting into the frame element, and determining each divided image approaches the display region of said viewer along with the relative movement of the image to newly fit said divided image into the frame element ("The frame is not an element of the part itself. Rather, a frame is

one of three separate data structures which form the primitives for defining the layout of a document. These three data structures comprise a canvas, a frame and a transformation. Referring to FIG. 5, the canvas 75 is a data structure which represents the overall context of the document. It includes a description of coordinate space, and a mechanism for capturing a series of graphical commands into an image or representation. Examples of canvasses are a bit or pixel map on a computer screen, a page description language for a printer, and a display list for a computer display," Piersol, column 8, line 5 ; Piersol, "The top left end frame element 136 is then drawn, as indicated by block 206, by retrieving the bit mapped image of the top left end element 136 from memory and copying the bits of that image to the screen buffer at the calculated relative location. Alternatively, the image bit map may be copied directly onto the screen which requires immediate conversion of the location coordinate to absolute screen coordinates. The calculated size information is used to clip the element 136 bit mapped image off the right and bottom ends to fit it into the rectangle defined by the calculated size data if the calculated dimensions are smaller than the dimensions of the stored element bit map image (or alternatively using graphic scaling).", column 6, line 51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the image optimizing transfer method of Brown with the frame elements taught by Piersol in order to "define the layout of a document."

Regarding claim 50, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region of a viewer from a server and displaying said image on said viewer as defined in claim 49, comprising: dividing said image into a plurality of areas ("the whole image is divided into one or more image tile components", Brown, paragraph 41), each divided image being provided beforehand in said server, determining each divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer in accordance with a relative position between said image and said display region of said viewer("the selected portion of the image 400 this being, in effect, a mapping to the display coordinates traced", Brown, paragraph 58), and enabling the corresponding divided image to be preferentially transmitted from said server("the server 750 at step 904 receives the request relating to the first set of blocks 500", Brown, paragraph 63, "Those corresponding blocks are then transmitted at step 908 by the server 750 to the computer module 701.", Brown, paragraph 63).

Regarding claim 51, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region of a viewer from a server and displaying said image on said viewer as defined in claim 49, comprising: dividing said image into a plurality of areas ("the whole image is divided into one or more image tile components", Brown, paragraph 41), each area having a shorter length in one or both of a transverse direction and a longitudinal direction than said display region of said viewer (retrieving, decompressing and rendering said first set of blocks to display, Brown, paragraph 17), determining each divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer in accordance with a relative position

between said image and said display region of said viewer("the selected portion of the image 400 this being, in effect, a mapping to the display coordinates traced", Brown, paragraph 58), and enabling the corresponding divided images to be preferentially transmitted from said server, in which said transmitted divided images are rearranged in an original state and displayed on said viewer("the server 750 at step 904 receives the request relating to the first set of blocks 500", Brown, paragraph 63, "Those corresponding blocks are then transmitted at step 908 by the server 750 to the computer module 701.", Brown, paragraph 63).

Regarding claim 52, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region of a viewer from a server and displaying said image on said viewer as defined in claim 49, comprising: dividing said image into a plurality of areas("the whole image is divided into one or more image tile components", Brown, paragraph 41), each divided image being provided beforehand in said server, said viewer determining each divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer in accordance with a relative position between said image and said display region of said viewer("the selected portion of the image 400 this being, in effect, a mapping to the display coordinates traced", Brown, paragraph 58), and making a preferential request to the server for said divided image, and said server preferentially transmitting said divided image in response to said request, in which said viewer displays the received divided image("the server 750 at step 904 receives the request relating to the first set of blocks 500", Brown, paragraph

63, "Those corresponding blocks are then transmitted at step 908 by the server 750 to the computer module 701.", Brown, paragraph 63).

Regarding claim 53, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region of a viewer from a server and displaying said image on said viewer as defined in claim 49, comprising: dividing said image into a plurality of areas("the whole image is divided into one or more image tile components", Brown, paragraph 41), each area having a shorter length in one or both of a transverse direction and a longitudinal direction than said display region of said viewer (retrieving, decompressing and rendering said first set of blocks to display, Brown, paragraph 17), each divided image being provided beforehand in said server, said viewer determining each divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer in accordance with a relative position between said image and said display region of said viewer("the selected portion of the image 400 this being, in effect, a mapping to the display coordinates traced", Brown, paragraph 58), and making a preferential request to the server for said divided images, and said server preferentially transmitting said divided images in response to said request, in which said viewer rearranges and displays the received divided images in an original state ("the server 750 at step 904 receives the request relating to the first set of blocks 500", Brown, paragraph 63, "Those corresponding blocks are then transmitted at step 908 by the server 750 to the computer module 701.", Brown, paragraph 63).

Regarding claim 54, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, further comprising determining each surrounding divided image adjacent to the area of said divided image contained in said display region of said viewer, which is contained within a limited range of image area in a predetermined positional relation to the display region of said viewer("identifying a second set of blocks surrounding said first set of blocks", Brown, paragraph 18), and enabling the corresponding divided image to be preferentially transmitted from said server(retrieving and decompressing said second set of blocks, Brown, paragraph 19; "making a request, at step 812, for those blocks 600 comprising the second set," Brown, paragraph 60).

Regarding claim 56, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, wherein said divided image is obtained by dividing the image like a lattice in one or both of the transverse direction and the longitudinal direction (Brown, Fig. 13A).

Regarding claim 57, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 56, wherein said lattice is formed by dividing said image in the transverse direction at every preset number of pixels from a left end position of said image as a start point, formed by dividing said image in the longitudinal direction at every preset number of pixels from an upper end position of said image as the start point, or formed by dividing said image in the transverse direction at every preset number of pixels from the left end position of said image as the start point and dividing said image in the longitudinal direction at every preset number of pixels from the upper end position of said image as the start point (Brown, Fig. 12A).

Regarding claim 58, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, wherein proper identification information is attached to said each frame element, and the divided image leaving away from the display region of said viewer is released the fitting into the frame element, and the divided image approaching the display region of said viewer is newly fitted into the frame element along with the relative movement of said image and wherein proper identification information is attached to said each frame element, and said viewer holds said proper identification information associated with information of the display position of said frame element in the display region of said viewer and identification information of the divided image fitted into said frame element, and displays the divided image fitted into each frame element at the corresponding position in the display region of said viewer, based on said information. (Piersol, Fig. 5, numeral 75; "It includes a description of coordinate space, and a mechanism for capturing a series of graphical commands into an image or representation.", Piersol, column 8, line 11)

Regarding claim 59, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 58, wherein the identification information of said divided image is composed of information corresponding to an address in the entire image, in which said viewer makes a request to the server for said divided image with the identification information of said divided image, and said server discriminates the divided image corresponding to said identification information and transmits it to said

viewer ("according to the JPEG 2000 standard, blocks are the lowest addressable components of the image", Brown, paragraph 44).

Regarding claim 60, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 58, wherein the identification information of said divided image has no information for identifying a file format of each divided image. The Brown and Piersol references nowhere disclose that the identification information of said divided image has information for identifying a file format of each divided image so it is therefore assumed that such information is not available in the invention of the combination of Brown and Piersol.

Regarding claim 61, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, wherein said divided image is obtained by dividing the image like a lattice in the transverse direction in which a predetermined number of consecutive divided images in the transverse direction are fitted into said frame elements, said divided image is obtained by dividing the image like a lattice in the longitudinal direction in which a predetermined number of consecutive divided images in the longitudinal direction are fitted into said frame elements, or said divided image is the image divided like a lattice in the transverse and longitudinal directions in which a predetermined number of consecutive divided images in the transverse direction, a predetermined number of consecutive divided images in the longitudinal direction, or a predetermined number of divided images in the transverse direction and a predetermined number of divided images in the longitudinal direction are fitted into said frame elements("The frame is not an element of the part itself. Rather, a frame is one of

three separate data structures which form the primitives for defining the layout of a document. These three data structures comprise a canvas, a frame and a transformation. Referring to FIG. 5, the canvas 75 is a data structure which represents the overall context of the document. It includes a description of coordinate space, and a mechanism for capturing a series of graphical commands into an image or representation. Examples of canvasses are a bit or pixel map on a computer screen, a page description language for a printer, and a display list for a computer display," Piersol, column 8, line 5; Brown Fig. 13A).

Regarding claim 67, Brown discloses an image display method for downloading an image larger than a display region of a viewer from a server and displaying said image on said viewer, comprising: downloading an image to a viewer; dividing said image into a plurality of areas, so that each divided image may be transmittable from said server wherein said image consists of a mixture of divided images having different file formats(Brown, Fig. 12, different size formats), determining each divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer in accordance with a relative position between said image and said display region of said viewer ("the selected portion of the image 400 this being, in effect, a mapping to the display coordinates traced", Brown, paragraph 58) and enabling the corresponding divided image to be preferentially transmitted from said server("the server 750 at step 904 receives the request relating to the first set of blocks 500", Brown, paragraph 63, "Those corresponding blocks are then transmitted at step 908 by the server 750 to the computer module 701.", Brown, paragraph 63),

However, Piersol teaches setting a predetermined number of frame elements on said viewer, said frame elements corresponding to the display region to fit and display the divided images contained within a limited range of image area in a predetermined positional relation to the display region of said viewer, including the divided image at least a part of which is contained in said display region of said viewer, the divided image at corresponding position being fitted into each frame element and displayed, determining each divided image leaves away from the display region of said viewer along with the relative movement of the image to release the fitting into the frame element, and determining each divided image approaches the display region of said viewer along with the relative movement of the image to newly fit said divided image into the frame element ("The frame is not an element of the part itself. Rather, a frame is one of three separate data structures which form the primitives for defining the layout of a document. These three data structures comprise a canvas, a frame and a transformation. Referring to FIG. 5, the canvas 75 is a data structure which represents the overall context of the document. It includes a description of coordinate space, and a mechanism for capturing a series of graphical commands into an image or representation. Examples of canvasses are a bit or pixel map on a computer screen, a page description language for a printer, and a display list for a computer display," Piersol, column 8, line 5 ; Piersol, "The top left end frame element 136 is then drawn, as indicated by block 206, by retrieving the bit mapped image of the top left end element 136 from memory and copying the bits of that image to the screen buffer at the calculated relative location. Alternatively, the image bit map may be copied directly onto

the screen which requires immediate conversion of the location coordinate to absolute screen coordinates. The calculated size information is used to clip the element 136 bit mapped image off the right and bottom ends to fit it into the rectangle defined by the calculated size data if the calculated dimensions are smaller than the dimensions of the stored element bit map image (or alternatively using graphic scaling).", column 6, line 51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the image optimizing transfer method of Brown with the frame elements taught by Piersol in order to "define the layout of a document."

Regarding claim 68, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 67 wherein said divided image is obtained by dividing the image like a lattice in one or both of the transverse direction and the longitudinal direction, and said lattice is formed by dividing said image in the transverse direction at every preset number of pixels from a left end position of said image as a start point, formed by dividing said image in the longitudinal direction at every preset number of pixels from an upper end position of said image as the start point, or formed by dividing said image in the transverse direction at every preset number of pixels .from the left end position of said image as the start point and dividing said image in the longitudinal direction at every preset number of pixels from the upper end position of said image as the start point (Brown, Fig. 12A).

5. Claim 55, 62, and 63 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Brown et. al. (US 2002/0051583) and Piersol (US 5745910 A), further in view of Tarantino et al. (US 6192393 B1).

Regarding claim 55, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, but does not disclose further comprising determining whether or not said divided image is already downloaded and stored in said viewer, in which if said divided image is already stored, said stored divided image is read out and displayed without downloading it from the server again.

However, Tarantino discloses determining whether or not said divided image is already downloaded and stored in said viewer, in which if said divided image is already stored, said stored divided image is read out and displayed without downloading it from the server again ("the 36 tiles can then be cached in the client, so that if the user adjusts the viewing parameters by navigation, thereby requesting a different view, those tiles from the previous view which are relevant to the current view are already available, and do not have to be transmitted once again from the server. Rendering each new scene may only involve transmitting a few new tiles every few frame refreshes once the first view is rendered.", Tarantino, column 6, line 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the image optimizing transfer method of the combination of Brown and Piersol with Tarantino's

method of storing and using tiles already at the client in order to reduce the time to display the image in that the divided image areas, according to Tarantino in column 6, line 31 do "not have to be transmitted once again from the server" and "rendering each new scene may only involve transmitting a few new tiles."

Regarding claim 62, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, but does not disclose wherein the image having the same contents are transmittable from the server at a plurality of magnifications and by dividing said image into a plurality of areas at each magnification, the image being displayed at a magnification instructed from the viewer by said method wherein the number of pixels at which the image is divided in the transverse direction, or the longitudinal direction, or the transverse and longitudinal directions, is equal irrespective of the magnification and wherein, when a magnification change operation is performed by placing a pointer at a position on said image in a state where the image is displayed at one magnification, the image is displayed at the changed magnification with the position of said image where said pointer is located as a steady point.

Tarantino does disclose wherein the image having the same contents are transmittable from the server at a plurality of magnifications and by dividing said image into a plurality of areas at each magnification, the image being displayed at a magnification instructed from the viewer by said method ("when a user desires to view a specific portion of the panorama at a specific magnification level", Tarantino, column 5, line 67.) wherein the

number of pixels at which the image is divided in the transverse direction, or the longitudinal direction, or the transverse and longitudinal directions, is equal irrespective of the magnification (Tarantino, Fig. 3) and wherein, when a magnification change operation is performed by placing a pointer at a position on said image in a state where the image is displayed at one magnification, the image is displayed at the changed magnification with the position on said image where said pointer is located as a steady point (Upon seeing the image, a user clicks to zoom in on the lower left quadrant. As a result the four tiles from the next image level, comprising the lower left quadrant of image level 120, are transmitted, Tarantino, column 5, line 36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the image optimizing transfer method of the combination of Brown and Piersol to include wherein the image can have a plurality of magnifications as taught by Tarantino so that it "is only necessary to transmit those tiles from an appropriate image level of the panorama that have data required for rendering the user's view" (Tarantino, column 6, line 1).

Regarding claim 63, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, but does not disclose wherein the image having the same contents is transmittable from the server at a plurality of magnifications and by dividing said image into a plurality of areas at each magnification, the image being

displayed at a magnification instructed from the viewer by said method, in which the number of frame elements is equal, irrespective of the magnification.

Tarantino does disclose wherein the image having the same contents is transmittable from the server at a plurality of magnifications and by dividing said image into a plurality of areas at each magnification, the image being displayed at a magnification instructed from the viewer by said method, in which the number of frame elements is equal, irrespective of the magnification ("when a user desires to view a specific portion of the panorama at a specific magnification level", Tarantino, column 5, line 67.)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the image optimizing transfer invention of the combination of Brown and Piersol to include wherein the image can have a plurality of magnifications as taught by Tarantino so that it "is only necessary to transmit those tiles from an appropriate image level of the panorama that have data required for rendering the user's view"(Tarantino, column 6, line 1).

8. Claim 64-66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Brown et al. (US 2002/005158) further in view of Piersol (US 5745910 A) and Pacifici (US 6230171 B1).

Regarding claim 64, the combination of Brown and Piersol discloses the image display method according to claim 49, but does not disclose wherein said viewer is a Web

browser, each arithmetical operation at said Web browser being executed based on a JavaScript (registered trademark) stored in an HTML transmitted from the server.

Pacifici teaches wherein said viewer is a Web browser, each arithmetical operation at said Web browser being executed based on a JavaScript (registered trademark) stored in an HTML transmitted from the server ("FIG. 2 illustrates how the markup system interacts with the client-side manager and the Web browser. In the preferred embodiment, the collaboration server 112 (FIG. 1) described above, inserts a JavaScript function implementing the markup system which then is invoked inside every shared document 214 displayed by the Web browser 116.", Pacifici, column 4, line 27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the combination of Brown and Piersol's image optimizing transfer invention using a Web browser being executed based on a JavaScript (registered trademark) stored in an HTML transmitted from the server as it is well known in the art that a major use of web-based JavaScript is to write functions that are embedded in or included from HTML pages and interact with the Document Object Model (DOM) of the page to perform tasks not possible in HTML alone.

Regarding claim 65, the combination of Brown, Piersol, and Pacifici discloses the image display method according to claim 64, wherein said frame element is set up, employing <DIV> tags described in the HTML transmitted from the server ("An HTML layer may be regarded as a container in which other HTML components, e.g., text,

images, etc., can be embedded. HTML layer may be implemented using either the LAYER tag or the DIV tag. Regardless of the HTML tag used in the implementation, the term layer is referred to herein, for describing an HTML component that acts as a container for other HTML components, and which maybe assigned a background color, and a relative position inside the browser's window.", Pacifici, column 6, line 7; Pacifici, "can be implemented using the DIV tag" as stated by Pacifici in column 6, line 7)

Regarding claim 66, the combination of Brown, Piersol, and Pacifici discloses the image display method according to claim 64, wherein the attribute information such as a file name and/or a file format for said each divided image is not incorporated into the HTML transmitted from the server (Pacifici, column 10, line 45).

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 61 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claim 61, none of the references of record alone or in combination suggest or fairly teach wherein said divided image is obtained by dividing the image like a lattice in the transverse direction in which a predetermined number of consecutive divided images in the transverse direction are fitted into said frame elements, said divided image is obtained by dividing the image like a lattice in the longitudinal direction in

which a predetermined number of consecutive divided images in the longitudinal direction are fitted into said frame elements, or said divided image is the image divided like a lattice in the transverse and longitudinal direction in which a predetermined number of consecutive divided images in the longitudinal direction, or a predetermined number of divided images in the transverse direction and a predetermined number of divided images in the longitudinal direction are fitted into said frame elements.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ELISA M. RICE whose telephone number is (571)270-1582. The examiner can normally be reached on 12:00-8:30p.m. EST Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian Werner can be reached on (571)272-7401. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Elisa M Rice/
Examiner, Art Unit 2624

/Brian P. Werner/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2624